

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

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PLS - 3921

FOR RELEASE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 2003

NEW JERSEY WORKPLACE FATALITIES, 2001

Fatal work injuries totaled 129 in 2001 for New Jersey, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Sheila Watkins noted that this year's workplace fatalities were 12 percent higher than the 115 fatal injuries recorded in 2000. The two leading causes of workplace fatalities in 2001 were highway crashes (22) and falls to lower level (22); these two groups accounted for over one-third of the deaths in the State.

The number of highway crashes in New Jersey was at its highest level since 1995 and accounted for 17 percent of fatal work injuries in 2001. (See table A.) Nationally, highway crashes remained the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities when the September 11th attacks were excluded, accounting for 24 percent of fatal work injuries. The number of work-related deaths due to falls to lower level was identical to 2000 in New Jersey and accounted for 17 percent of all workplace fatalities compared to 19 percent in the previous year. Falls to lower levels made up 12 percent of the U.S. total.

Table A. Fatal occupational injuries in New Jersey by selected event groups, 1992-2001

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Falls to lower level		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	138	22	16	17	12	29	21
1993	145	25	17	27	19	20	14
1994	114	15	13	13	11	22	19
1995	118	24	20	13	11	24	20
1996	100	18	18	7	7	14	14
1997	101	9	9	16	16	15	15
1998	103	21	20	14	14	13	13
1999	104	16	15	21	20	15	14
2000	115	17	15	22	19	10	9
2001	129	22	17	22	17	17	13

Other leading causes of workplace fatalities in 2001 were homicides (17) and pedestrian incidents (14). Over the year, the number of work-related deaths due to homicides increased by seven, but remained well below the high of 29 recorded in 1992 when the census began. Pedestrian accidents, on the other hand, remained unchanged. Together, homicides and pedestrian incidents were responsible for nearly one-fourth of the fatal work injuries in New Jersey. (See table 1.)

Nationwide, a total of 8,786 fatal work injuries were reported in 2001, including 2,886 homicides related to the September 11th terrorist attacks. Excluding these fatalities, the overall workplace fatality count was 5,900 for 2001, down slightly from 2000. In fact, when the fatalities resulting from September 11th were excluded, the 639 workplace homicides was at the lowest level since the census began in 1992; the high was 1,080 in 1994. The number of job-related deaths from highway crashes increased 3 percent from 2000 and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. (See table B.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data is available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to an extensive collection of flat text files. The Mid-Atlantic Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (215) 597-3282.

Table B. Fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event groups, 1992-2001

Year	Total fatalities	Highway crashes		Falls to lower level		Homicides	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	1,044	17
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	1,074	17
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	1,080	16
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	1,036	17
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	927	15
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	860	14
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	714	12
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	651	11
2000 ¹	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	677	11
2001 ²	5,900	1,404	24	698	12	639	11

¹ The BLS national news release issued August 14, 2001, reported a total of 5,915 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2000. Since then, an additional 5 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2000 to 5,920.

² Total excludes fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in New Jersey:

- Men accounted for 95 percent of the work-related fatalities in the State. Transportation incidents, which include highway, non-highway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail, accounted for 33 percent of these deaths. (See table 2).
- In New Jersey, 64 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were white, non-Hispanic; 19 percent were Hispanic or Latino; and 13 percent were black, non-Hispanic. The leading cause of death for all of these groups was transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old -- the prime working age group -- made up nearly three-fourths of the State's work-related fatalities in 2001. (See table 2.)
- Ninety percent of workers killed on-the-job in New Jersey worked for wages and salaries; the rest were self-employed. Wage and salary workers died primarily from transportation incidents, while the leading cause of death for the self-employed was contact with objects and equipment. (See table 2.)
- Two industry divisions accounted for almost half of the workplace fatalities in the State -- construction (32) and transportation and public utilities (27). Work-related deaths in construction were mainly due to falls. The leading cause of workplace fatalities in transportation and public utilities was transportation incidents. (See table 3.)

Key characteristics of workplace fatalities in New Jersey: (continued)

- Truck drivers (16), construction laborers (12) and non-construction laborers (10) accounted for almost one-third of all work-related deaths in the State. The primary cause of death for truck drivers and non-construction laborers was transportation incidents, while the leading cause of death for construction laborers was falls. (See table 4.)

TECHNICAL NOTES

Definitions

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2001 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work make identification of a universe problematic.

Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

Federal/state

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the New Jersey Department of Health for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, New Jersey, 2001

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Private Industry ² (percent)								
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total	129	7.8	--	24.8	10.1	20.9	3.9	10.1	2.3	9.3
Transportation incidents	43	9.3	--	9.3	11.6	41.9	--	--	--	7.0
Highway incident	22	--	--	--	13.6	54.5	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	12	--	--	--	--	41.7	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in intersection	5	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision incident	3	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway incident, except rail, air, water	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	14	--	--	--	--	28.6	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	7	--	--	--	--	42.9	--	--	--	--
Water vehicle incident	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts	25	--	--	--	--	16.0	--	32.0	--	16.0
Homicides	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	47.1	--	--
Shooting	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	--	--
Stabbing	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.7	--	--
Self-inflicted injury	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with objects and equipment	18	16.7	--	27.8	22.2	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in running equipment or machinery	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects, n.e.c.	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls	22	--	--	77.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	22	--	--	77.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from floor, dock, or ground level	4	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall through existing floor opening	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from ladder	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof	7	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge	4	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from scaffold, staging	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	12	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	--	25.0
Contact with electric current	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drowning, submersion	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire in residence, building, or other structure	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Explosion	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, New Jersey, 2001

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹ (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	129	33.3	19.4	14.0	17.1	9.3	7.0
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	116	34.5	19.8	12.1	17.2	9.5	6.9
Self-employed ⁵	13	23.1	--	30.8	--	--	--
Sex							
Men	122	32.8	18.9	14.8	18.0	8.2	7.4
Women	7	42.9	--	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	6	--	--	--	50.0	--	--
25 to 34 years	23	47.8	13.0	17.4	13.0	--	--
35 to 44 years	41	31.7	14.6	17.1	12.2	7.3	17.1
45 to 54 years	28	21.4	39.3	10.7	21.4	--	--
55 to 64 years	20	35.0	20.0	--	--	15.0	--
65 years and over	6	66.7	--	--	--	--	--
Race or Ethnic Origin							
White, non-Hispanic	82	34.1	17.1	13.4	17.1	9.8	8.5
Black, non-Hispanic	17	41.2	29.4	--	17.6	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	25	32.0	12.0	24.0	20.0	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

⁵ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Data for 2001 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, New Jersey, 1996 to 2001

Industry ¹	1996 (number)	1997 (number)	1998 (number)	1999 (number)	2000 (number)	2001	
						Number	Percent
Total	100	101	103	104	115	129	100.0
Private Industry	85	86	97	96	99	115	89.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	6	3	6	12	9	10	7.8
Agricultural production-crops	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Agricultural services	4	--	4	--	6	5	3.9
Landscape and horticultural services	4	--	4	--	6	5	3.9
Lawn and garden services	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Ornamental shrub and tree services	3	--	--	--	3	3	2.3
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	--	--	--	8	--	3	2.3
Commercial fishing	--	--	--	8	--	3	2.3
Shellfish	--	--	--	8	--	--	--
Construction	17	26	23	25	25	32	24.8
General building contractors	--	7	9	6	4	4	3.1
Residential building construction	--	5	6	4	4	--	--
Single-family homes	--	5	6	3	--	--	--
Residential buildings, other than single-family	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential buildings, other than industrial buildings and warehouses	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Heavy construction, except building	4	4	--	--	3	6	4.7
Highway and street construction	3	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Heavy construction, except highway	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Special trade contractors	11	15	12	17	18	22	17.1
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Electrical work	--	--	--	--	4	3	2.3
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	3	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Masonry, stonework, and other stone work	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	3	4	3	--	4	7	5.4
Miscellaneous special trade contractors	4	5	7	8	5	5	3.9
Structural steel erection	--	3	3	--	--	3	2.3
Manufacturing	10	9	6	6	11	13	10.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	18	24	26	20	22	27	20.9
Local and interurban passenger transit	--	4	3	3	4	5	3.9
Taxicabs	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Trucking and warehousing	10	12	17	9	13	14	10.9
Trucking and courier services, except air	7	10	16	8	11	13	10.1
Local trucking without storage	4	--	8	5	6	6	4.7
Trucking, except local	3	10	7	3	3	4	3.1
Public warehousing and storage	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water transportation	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Transportation by air	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	6	--	10	6	3	5	3.9
Wholesale trade--durable goods	4	--	7	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous durable goods	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Scrap and waste materials	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	--	--	3	4	--	3	2.3
Groceries and related products	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Retail trade	15	10	12	11	13	13	10.1
General merchandise stores	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food stores	3	--	--	3	--	--	--
Automotive dealers and service stations	3	--	3	3	3	--	--
Gasoline service stations	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Eating and drinking places	--	--	--	3	3	6	4.7
Eating places	--	--	--	--	3	5	3.9
Miscellaneous retail	--	--	5	--	3	4	3.1
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, New Jersey, 1996 to 2001-- Continued

Industry ¹	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	Number	Percent
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	--	--	5	--	3	2.3
Real estate	--	--	--	4	--	3	2.3
Real estate operators and lessors	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Operators of apartment buildings	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3
Services	12	10	13	11	15	12	9.3
Hotels and other lodging places	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Business services	--	4	--	--	5	4	3.1
Services to buildings	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Auto repair, services, and parking	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Engineering and management services	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government²	15	15	6	8	16	14	10.9
Federal Government (including resident armed forces)	--	3	--	--	8	3	2.3
Services	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
Engineering and management services	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
Engineering and architectural services	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
Engineering services	--	--	--	--	6	--	--
Public Administration	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
State Government	8	3	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local Government	5	9	--	7	7	9	7.0
Services	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Elementary and secondary schools	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	--	6	--	5	--	8	6.2
Justice, public order, and safety	--	3	--	5	--	7	5.4
Public order and safety	--	3	--	5	--	7	5.4
Police protection	--	3	--	5	--	4	3.1
Fire protection	--	--	--	--	--	3	2.3

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*

² Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.
n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, New Jersey, 2001

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ² (percent)					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	129	33.3	19.4	14.0	17.1	9.3	7.0
Managerial and professional specialty	12	--	66.7	--	--	--	--
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9	--	77.8	--	--	--	--
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments	3	--	100.0	--	--	--	--
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	4	--	75.0	--	--	--	--
Professional specialty	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support	7	57.1	--	--	--	--	--
Sales occupations	6	50.0	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations	14	21.4	35.7	--	--	21.4	--
Protective service occupations	9	33.3	33.3	--	--	--	--
Firefighting and fire prevention occupations, including su	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firefighting occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, including supervisors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and detectives, public services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guards, including supervisors	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service occupations, except protective and household	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing	13	38.5	--	38.5	--	--	--
Other agricultural and related occupations	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Related agricultural occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishers, hunters, and trappers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fishers, including vessel captains and officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair	27	14.8	--	11.1	44.4	14.8	--
Mechanics and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades	22	13.6	--	--	54.5	13.6	--
Supervisors, construction occupations	7	--	--	--	57.1	--	--
Supervisors, n.e.c.	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades, except supervisors	15	--	--	--	53.3	20.0	--
Roofers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structural metal workers	4	--	--	--	100.0	--	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	54	46.3	9.3	16.7	14.8	5.6	7.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	--	--	75.0	--	--	--
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Machine operators, assorted materials	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Machine operators, not specified	3	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	69.6	13.0	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	20	70.0	15.0	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers	16	68.8	--	--	--	--	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	27	33.3	--	18.5	25.9	--	--
Construction laborers	12	--	--	25.0	50.0	--	--
Freight, stock, and material handlers	3	100.0	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers, except construction	10	40.0	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2001 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries